ADMINISTRATION REPORT

ON THE

JAILS OF BIHAR AND ORISSA

FOR THE YEAR

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BY

LT.-COL. O. R. UNGER, I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons, Bihar.

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CONTENTS.

The daily average number of prisoners of all classes showed a slight increase, being 12,548·85 against 12,430·72 in 1934. The following table shows the total of the daily average number of each class of prisoners and variations for the years 1934 and 1935 :—

——	1934.	1935.	Variation.
1	2	3	4
Convicts	10204·29	10389·70	+185·41
Undertrials	2173·95	2113·09	—60·86
Civil prisoners	51·18	46·05	—5·13
State prisoners	1·30	·01	—1·29
Total ...	12430·72	12548·85	+118·13

There was an increase in the daily average number of convicts during the year as compared with the previous year while there was a slight decrease in the daily average number of prisoners of all other classes.

Statement no. I.

4. The number of convicts at the commencement of the year was 10,406, viz., 10,132 males and 274 females, while the number remaining at the close of the year was 10,502, viz., 10,231 males and 271 females. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment during the year was 23,074 males and 681 females against 20,057 males and 690 females in 1934, thus showing an increase of 3,008 and this was due to the increase in the number of ordinary crimes as already stated above.

The daily average number of convicts rose from 10204·29 in 1934 to 10389·70 in the year under report. Six terrorist convicts were sent to the Andamans during the year.

Fifteen volunteer convicts were also sent to the Andamans for service with the sanction of the local Government.

The advisory boards held in the central jails during the year under report, as required by rule 529 of the Bihar and Orissa Jail Manual, recommended the release of 5 long-term prisoners but their cases were under the consideration of Government when the year closed. There was also no such release last year.

Statement no. II.

5. This statement shows the distribution of convicts imprisoned during the year, according to their religion, age-periods, education and previous occupation.

The following figures compare the percentage of convicts imprisoned during the year according to their religion :—

(a) Religion.

	1934.	1935.
Hindus and Sikhs	79·56	80·22
Muhammadans	13·04	13·34
Christians	·75	·33
Buddhists and Jains	·01	·01
Others	6·64	6·10

Hindus, owing to their numerical superiority in the province contribute the largest number of criminals.

Each jail has its own religious and moral instructors who attend on Sundays and on the principal festival days and address the prisoners of their particular faith and religious persuation on moral and religious subjects. These informal lectures do a vast amount of good and are much appreciated by the prisoners. The voluntary instructors are paid conveyance hire to and from jail subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 per month for each religious worker.

(b) Age-period.

The sub-joined table gives the age statistics of the convicts admitted during the year compared with the figures of the previous year :—

Age.	1934.		1935.	
Under 16 years	·93	11·96	1·51	14·82
16 to 18 years ..	4·19		4·99	
19 to 21 „	6·84		8·32	
22 to 30 „	35·74	88·04	34·72	85·18
31 to 40 „	29·74		28·44	
41 to 60 „	17·47		16·67	
Above 60 years	5·09		5·35	
Total ..	100·00		100·00	

From the above table it will be seen that the admission of youthful offenders and adolescents up to the age of 21 years increased by 2·86 per cent. as compared with the previous year while there was a corresponding fall in the admission of persons above that age.

The above figures show as in previous years that the bulk of the jail population is contributed by persons between the ages of 22 and 40 years.

(c) Education.

The percentage of literate and illiterate convicts admitted during the year works out at 10·60 and 89·40, respectively, against 11·24 and 88·76 in 1934. Compulsory education of all ordinary prisoners of 25 years of age and under, sentenced to one year or over, whose mother tongue was Hindi, was continued in the Gaya central jail throughout the year, following the routine of the previous year. There were 64 prisoners receiving education at the beginning of the year and 82 were admitted to the classes making a total of 146 prisoners. The classes were divided into two batches, each batch attending the school half day and doing manual labour during the other half. They were taught in all the subjects prescribed for the upper primary school by the Education Department. They were also taught drill every day in the morning and in the afternoon. Of the total number of prisoners in different classes 67 were struck off the roll on account of release, etc., leaving a balance of 79 at the close of the year. The progress made by the prisoners was satisfactory. The percentage of pupils passed at the annual examination works out at 65. The prisoners getting education were generally kept at work on the well pump, but the more promising of them were trained for the following :—

1. Composing and Bindery.
2. Hand-weaving.
3. Carpentry.
4. Iron-smithy.
5. Masonry.
6. Gardening.

Compulsory education is also given to all Urdu-speaking 'A' class male prisoners of 25 years of age and under at the central jail at Bhagalpur on the lines of the Gaya central jail. They were taught in all the subjects prescribed for the lower primary schools by the Education Department and also given industrial training and drilled every day. At the commencement of the year there were 137 prisoners and 73 were admitted to the classes making a total of 210 pupils who were given education during the year. Of these, 93 prisoners were struck off the rolls on account of release, transfer, etc., leaving 117 prisoners at the close of the year. Out of the number admitted during the year 21 knew their alphabets before admission and the rest were illiterates. The progress made by these prisoners was quite satisfactory.

This education exerts good influence on the morale and discipline of the boys.

(*d*) Previous occupation.

Of the males admitted ·34 per cent. were employed under municipal or other local authorities, 8·22 per cent. were professional persons, 3·13 per cent. were in service or performing personal offices, 55·54 per cent. were engaged on agriculture or with animals, 4·88 per cent. were connected with commerce and trade, ·96 per cent. were engaged in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, etc., and 26·93 per cent. were persons not classed otherwise.

Female convicts.

6. The total number of female convicts admitted during the year was almost the same as in the previous year, viz., 681 against 690 in 1934. Their daily average number for the year was 258·38 against 261·91 in the previous year. As many as 142 long-term female convicts were in custody at the end of the year. All long-term habitual female convicts are transferred to the Bhagalpur central jail where they are kept apart from casual prisoners. They are always accompanied by female warders in addition to the police escorts whilst on transfer.

In view of the difficulty of effective supervision by one female warder a second female warder is temporarily appointed when circumstances demand it, e.g., when there is a female lunatic or a sick or a condemned female prisoner in the jail or when the Superintendent of a jail considers that constant watch is necessary over any particular female prisoner.

Youthful offenders and juveniles.

7. The total number of youthful offenders and juveniles, i.e., all prisoners below the age of 20 years, admitted during the year was 1,895 against 1,288 in the previous year. Excluding boys under the age of 15 years who were sent to the Reformatory School at Hazaribagh, the rest of the prisoners were detained in the jails of the districts where they were convicted or were transferred to the central jail at Hazaribagh or Bhagalpur or to the district jail at Bankipur.

Juvenile jail.

8. Pending reconstruction of the buildings of the Monghyr juvenile jail seriously damaged by the earthquake of 1934 the juvenile prisoners of the province eligible for confinement in the juvenile jail were transferred to the Hazaribagh central jail and continued to be detained there until the close of the year. They were kept strictly apart from adult prisoners in a separate block.

There were 208 juvenile prisoners at the beginning of the year, 21 were admitted direct from the local court and 162 from jails and subsidiary jails of the province, making a total of 391 dealt with during the year. Of these, 190 were discharged for various causes including two released on license under the orders of Government and one died, leaving 200 in jail at the close of the year.

The daily average population for the year was 180·75 against 141·75 in the previous year.

The figures below show the percentage of length of sentences of the juveniles dealt with in the institution during the year compared with those of the previous two years :—

—	1933.	1934.	1935.
1	2	3	4
One year and under	72·48	58·50	34·82
Above one year and not exceeding two years	16·80	12·25	26·08
Over two years	10·72	29·25	39·10

It is very satisfactory that there has been a further considerable decrease in the percentage of juveniles sentenced to one year and under and a corresponding increase in the percentage of boys given sentences above that period.

Improvement in the character of a juvenile prisoner can only be effected if he is detained for a period sufficiently long to inculcate in him the habits of discipline, obedience and industry which conduce to reformation and prevention of crime.

Boys are imparted education as well as technical training under their respective teachers, one half in the forenoon and the other half in the afternoon. There were 163 boys on the roll on the opening day of the year and 175 boys were admitted during the year making a total of 338 students who were given education during the year. Of these, 180 boys were struck off the roll on account of release and transfer, leaving 158 students at the close of the year. Eighty-seven boys were sent up for the annual examination of whom 84 came out successful. They were examined by the sub-inspector of schools, and his report was in every way satisfactory. In addition to this, the Superintendent of the jail frequently examined the boys in their progress in school and technical training.

The system of imparting instruction to the juvenile prisoners of the Hazaribagh central jail in Elementary Hygiene and First-aid with the help of various charts and maps was introduced towards the middle of the year under report and was much appreciated by them. This new departure has considerably enhanced the value of education imparted to them in that jail.

I have in this connection to thank the Director of Public Health, Bihar and Orissa, who was kind enough to depute the officer-in-charge, Public Health Bureau, to deliver lectures, on the above subjects, twice a year.

All the juveniles were also trained in technical arts and these classes were divided into 4 sections, viz., carpentry, black-smithy, tin-smithy and cane-work, also a small section in tailoring work. Seventy-five boys, most of them with comparatively short-term imprisonment, were also given training in gardening and agricultural work.

The facilities that exist at the Hazaribagh central jail, for teaching boys the weaving of cloth, durries and ashnis, and the making of string rope and other cottage industries were also taken advantage of.

The daily average number of boys employed on different technical classes was 137·03.

Religious and moral instruction was imparted to the boys twice a week by religious instructors. Night classes were also held daily up to 9 p. m. under the supervision of monitors and boys of star and special grades.

It is satisfactory to note that on the whole the health of the boys under special supervision of a whole-time Superintendent and suitable climatic conditions was maintained at a high level throughout the year.

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It is satisfactory to note that on the whole the health of the boys under special supervision of a whole-time Superintendent and suitable climatic conditions was maintained at a high level throughout the year.

9. The total number of convicts admitted during the year was 23,755 or 3,008 more than in the previous year. The table below compares the percentages of admissions of prisoners with sentences up to six months during the past five years :—

Statement no. III—

(a) Length of sentence.

—	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Up to one month	18·54	16·71	21·79	30·17	31·83
Above one month and not exceeding three months.	25·75	33·52	28·31	23·86	23·63
Total ..	44·29	50·23	50 10	54·03	55·46
Above three months and not exceeding six months.	30·06	29·20	26·41	21·30	20·94
Total ..	74·35	79·43	76·51	75·33	76·40

From these figures it is evident that the number of short sentences shows no tendency to diminution. There was, however, a gradual fall in the percentages of sentences above three months and not exceeding six months. The bulk of the sentences represent short awards.

A short term of imprisonment brings this type of criminals in contact with habituals, and while not acting as a deterrent, it frequently has a harmful effect and in some cases influences a casual offender to adopt a life of crime.

The following figures compare the percentages of convicts admitted during the past five years according to the nature of their sentences :—

(b) Nature of sentences.

—	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.	5·14	5·53	9·76	16·55	17·45
Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	94·72	94·18	90·07	83·38	82·51
Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	·03	·05	·12	·01	·01
Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	·11	·24	·05	·06	·03

There was an increase in the number of convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment and a corresponding decrease in the number sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.

Star class.

The best of the casual or non-habitual prisoners are classed under this head and are separated from the other prisoners to avoid any possibility of contamination. This class of prisioners is confined in the Hazaribagh central jail, where they are generally taught weaving, simple reading, writing and arithmetic and are given physical drill under the instruction of an assistant jailer and the chief head-warder, respectively, for which the former gets an allowance of Rs. 10 and the latter Rs. 2 per mensem. At the opening of the year there were 33 prisoners in the class and 15 were admitted to the class during the year. The discipline of the prisoners in the class was very satisfactory throughout the year.

Statement no. IV.

10. This statement shows the number of convicts admitted during the year, who had been classed as habituals. The ratio per cent. of such prisoners to the total number imprisoned during the year was 7 against 9 in the previous year.

Statement no. XVIII—Under-trial prisoners.

11. This statement shows the number of under-trial prisoners admitted during the year. The daily average number of under-trial prisoners was 2113·09 against 2173·95 in the previous year. Of the total number admitted during the year 34·29 per cent. were convicted and 60·00 per cent. were released.

Average period of detention of under-trial prisoners.

12. The average period of detention of under-trial prisoners in "Sessions cases" further rose from 52·82 in 1934 to 65·37 in the year under report while in "other cases" it fell from 26·00 to 22·61. The longest average detentions occurred in "Sessions cases" at Gaya (121·66 days), at Purulia (106·00 days) and at Motihari (78·25 days) and in "other cases" at Dumka (37·07 days), at Bhagalpur (32·01 days) and at Hazaribagh (31·66 days).

The increase in the average period of detention is unsatisfactory and calls for improvement.

Civil prisoners.

13. There were 44 civil prisoners in jail at the beginning of the year, 427 were received during the year and 424 discharged, leaving 47 only at the close of the year. The daily average number was 46·05 against 51·18 in the previous year.

State and special class prisoners.

14. There was no state prisoner in jail at the beginning of the year, one was received at the Chapra jail during the year from the Muzaffargarh jail in the Punjab. He was released from Chapra jail after a detention of 2 days only.

Two prisoners of division III convicted in connection with the civil disobedience movement were in prison at the beginning of the year and they were released during the year under report.

Lunatics.

15. Forty-eight non-criminal lunatics were sent to jails for observation against 53 in the previous year.

Criminal lunatics confined in the different jails of this Province are transferred temporarily, under the orders of Government, to the central jail at Hazaribagh, where they are detained till accommodation is available for them in the Mental Hospital at Ranchi. Nineteen such lunatics were in that jail on the 1st January 1935 and 22 were admitted during the year, 10 were transferred to the Mental Hospital whenever beds were available, 4 transferred to other jails, leaving a balance of 27 at the close of the year.

A jail is for many reasons not a proper place for the detention of lunatics for any indefinite period. Government was, therefore, approached with a proposal to consider the desirability of relaxing the existing rules to enable the Indian Mental Hospital to admit patients up to a certain pecentage over

the registered capacity of that hospital. The matter was under the consideration of Government when the year closed.

Discipline.

Statement no. V—Escapes and recaptures.

16. The total number of escapes fell from 31 in 1934 to 8 in the year under report. The increase in the number of escapes last year was due to the escape of a batch of 27 prisoners from the subsidiary jail at Sitamarhi the buildings and walls of which collapsed during the earthquake. Of the escapes during the year under report, only two occurred among convicts and 6 among undertrial prisoners. The convicts escaped one from each of the sabsidiary jails at Supaul and Patna City while the under-trial prisoners made good their escape 4 from the subsidiary jail at Sitamarhi and one from each of the subsidiary jails at Bettiah and Patna City.

As usual, slack supervision, carelessness of warder-guards and over confidence in the prisoners were responsible for these escapes from custody.

In the subsidiary jail at Supaul, one convict finding the inside warder and gate warder not on the alert managed to escape by scaling the enclosure wall attached to the female ward. In the Patna City subsidiary jail, one convict and one under-trial prisoner made a conspiracy amongst themselves to escape and taking advantage of the extreme negligence of the inside warder they first got over the tin-shed of the night latrine and then with the help of some *Dhoti* or *Gamcha* they got on the top of the wall and managed to escape with the help of each other. At Bettiah subsidiary jail, one under-trial prisoner was allowed by the inside warder on duty to go outside the jail without the permission of the head-warder and without finding out for what purpose the man was going. The gate warder opened the gate and as soon as this prisoner came outside he made good his escape.

At the Sitamarhi sub-jail, a batch of four undertrial prisoners escaped by digging a hole in the floor and plinth of the sleeping ward. This was possible due to the gross negligence of the warders on duty.

The cases of warders concerned in the escape from Bettiah subsidiary jail were pending when the year closed. In other cases, the warders responsible for the escapes were suitably dealt with either departmentally or judicially.

Of the two convicts who escaped during the year one was recaptured while one remained at large at the end of the year. Of the six under trials three were recaptured. Two convicts who had escaped in a previous year were also recaptured during the year under report.

Statement no. VI—Offences and punishments.

17. The total number of offences committed by convicts during the year was 5,778 or 649 more than in the previous year. Offences under heads "prohibited articles" and "all other breaches of jail rules" increased, while those relating to "work" and "assaults, mutiny and escapes" remained almost stationary.

There was an increase under all the minor and major forms of awards except "separate and cellular confinement" the figure under which head remained stationary being 57.

Five offences were dealt with by criminal courts against 2 in the previous year.

Conduct of casuals and habituals.

18. The daily average number of 'A' and 'B' class convicts in the central and district jails during the year was 6718·13 and 2725·22, respectively. The percentages of the two classes to the daily average population were 71·14 casuals and 28·86 habituals. The former class was responsible for 67·64 per cent. and the latter for 32·36 per cent. of the total number of offences committed by prisoners during the year against 65·94 and 34·06, respectively, in the previous year. The punishments inflicted on 'A' class

prisoners were, minor awards 71·13 per cent. and major awards 63·49 per cent. and those on 'B' class prisoners, minor awards 28·87 per cent. and major awards 36·51 per cent.

Corporal punishments.

19. The subsidiary statement given in Appendix 'D' shows details of whipping inflicted on convicts during the year. The total number of awards was 11 against 9 in the previous year. Of these, six were inflicted at the central jail at Buxar, two at Bankipur, and one at each of the jails at Bhagalpur, Motihari and Muzaffarpur. The floggings were awarded for assaults, committing serious breaches of jail rules and indecent conduct. In all these cases the prisoners were rightly punished.

Imposition of fetters.

20. Fetters for safe custody were imposed in 118 cases against 141 cases in 1934. This measure was resorted to in cases of prisoners who had previously escaped or shown a tendency to escape and in the case of long-term and transportation prisoners considered to be dangerous pending their removal from district to central jails.

Warder Guard.

21. The total strength of the permanent warder establishment during the year was 1,264 against 1,254 in the previous year. The increase is due to the addition of 9 male and one female warders to the Cuttack jail to provide for the adequate guarding of the prisoners of that jail. Owing to overcrowding in the jails during the year and for guarding dangerous prisoners and Public Works Department scaffoldings in connection with the earthquake repairs of jail buildings 3 head-warders and 82 warders had to be entertained temporarily in addition to the permanent strength.

The total number of punishments inflicted on warders and head-warders was 1,226 against 1,429 in the previous year. The number judicially punished was 3 against nil in 1934, 18 were dismissed against 29 in the year before, 16 degraded, 546 fined, 193 given extra drill and 450 formally censured or otherwise punished against 24, 662, 191 and 523, respectively, in 1934.

As referred to in paragraph 21 of last year's report, proposal was submitted to Government during the year under report for the training of female warders of the central jails at Gaya, Hazaribagh and in the district jail at Cuttack as *dais*. Towards the close of the year Government was pleased to sanction the proposal for the training of a female warder of the Hazaribagh central jail as a *dai* in the St. Columbas Mission Hospital for a period of six months. The case of the Gaya central jail was under the consideration of Government when the year closed.

No action was, however, necessary in the case of the Cuttack jail, the newly appointed female warder of that jail being a trained midwife.

Proposal for the introduction of special cadre of gate-keepers of jails recruited from the retired Indian Commissioned Officers of the Army which was submitted towards the latter part of the year 1934 was under the consideration of Government during the year under report.

One of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the Hazaribagh central jail devotes one hour once a week to lecture and demonstrate on First-Aid and Hygiene to the warder staff of that jail.

Statement 'C'—Working of the remission system.

22. The result of the working of the remission system is shown in statement 'C' appended to this report.

No change has been made in the rules of the remission system which are thoroughly understood by the prisoners and are workable with ease by the staff. With few exceptions prisoners appreciate the privilege of being able to shorten their sentence by good behaviour. The powers of a Superintendent to reward prisoners with extra remission or to punish them by depriving them of

remission are an important factor in maintaining discipline and if used judiciously not only determine a prisoner's conduct in jail but in some cases undoubtedly help to reform him.

During the year under report 5,367 convicts were released under the remission rules against 4,700 in the previous year.

FINANCE.

Financial Statement no. IX.

23. The total expenditure of this department excluding the cost of buildings and repairs during the year was Rs. 14,25,880 against Rs. 14,19,177 in the preceding year or an increase of Rs. 6,703 which was due to higher prices paid for food grains and purchase of aluminium cups and plates. The average cost per head, however, fell from Rs. 115 in 1934 to Rs. 113-10 and this was due mainly to higher population.

The table below gives the expenditure and average cost per head under different heads during the year, compared with the figures of the previous year :—

Heads.	Expenditure.		Cost per head.	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Establishment	6,14,932	5,97,580	49 8 0	48 7 0
Dietary charges	3,84,424	4,25,605	31 1 0	33 15 0
Hospital charges	55,500	56,083	4 7 0	4 9 0
Clothing and bedding	65,829	57,848	5 5 0	4 11 0
Sanitation charges	23,594	23,722	1 14 0	1 14 0
Moving prisoners	51,875	46,246	4 3 0	3 10 0
Miscellaneous services and supplies	67,874	63,649	5 7 0	5 1 0
Contingencies	50,922	51,956	4 1 0	4 4 0
Travelling allowance	18,944	13,584	1 8 0	1 1 0
Livestock, tools and plant ..	9,888	20,052	0 13 0	1 10 0

There was decrease in expenditure under (1) Establishment, (2) Clothing and bedding, (3) Moving prisoners, (4) Miscellaneous services and supplies and (5) Travelling allowance. The causes of decrease are summarised below :—

(1) and (4)—Abolition of the Patna camp jail.

(2)—Utilization of the camp jail clothing and bedding and reduction in the price of new clothing and bedding.

(3) and (5)—Less transfer of prisoners and staff.

The causes of increase in expenditure under the following heads are also explained below :

Dietary charges	... Higher prices paid for food grains.
Hospital charges, Sanitation charges and contingencies.	Increase is small and hence calls for no comment.
Live stock, tools and plants	... Purchase of aluminium cups and plates and one Thresh disinfector for the Buxar central jail.

Garden.

The value of jail-grown vegetables and condiments amounted to Rs. 59,240 of which Rs. 225 represents the sale proceeds of those sold to public and Rs. 59,015, the value of those supplied to prisoners and the jail staff against Rs. 46,115 in 1934. Vegetables worth Rs. 2,534 were also purchased from the market to supplement the garden produce against Rs. 9,790 paid last year.

The average number of prisoners employed in jail garden during the year under report was 607·38 and their percentage to the total average population was 5·85. This low percentage is due to the dearth of prisoners eligible for extramural work.

Jail dairy.

The net profit during the year was Rs. 14,280-7-6 against Rs. 11,067-3-9 in 1934. The increase in profit was due to the disposal of surplus calves and increase in the yield of milk.

Jail buildings.

24. The total expenditure on jail buildings during the year from the budget of the Public Works Department and the Public Health Department amounted to Rs. 2,80,433 out of which Rs. 1,38,070 was on original works and Rs. 1,42,363 on repairs. An expenditure of Rs. 4,318 was also incurred from the contingent grant of the Jail Department.

(*a*) The following are the most important works carried out during the year :—

(1) The construction of 10 cells in each of the central jails at Hazaribagh and Bhagalpur and 20 cells in the central jail at Buxar for the confinement of terrorist prisoners incarcerated in these central jails.

(2) Extension of the subsidiary jail at Bihar.

(3) Electric installation in the central jail at Bhagalpur and in the residence of the Superintendent of central jail at Hazaribagh.

(4) Conversion of the segregation ward into hospital in the jail at Sambalpur.

(5) Remodelling the windows of the tent godown and the weaving shed in the central jail at Buxar.

(6) Providing sun-shades and venetians to the doors and windows of the old male ward in the Kissenganj subsidiary jail.

(7) Providing verandah in front of the warders' barrack in the subsidiary jail at Sassaram.

(8) Providing doors (shutters) to day latrines in the following jails and subsidiary jails :—

Bhagalpur, Buxar, Gaya, Hazaribagh, Bankipur, Purulia, Ranchi, Bihar, Dhanbad, Giridih and Jehanabad.

(*b*) The original works that were undertaken and were in progress during the year under report were :—

(1) Construction of two sheds for cleaning grains in the central jail at Buxar.

(2) Raising the height of the enclosure wall to the standard height of 14′ in the jail at Cuttack.

(3) Construction of an office room for the jailer in the central jail at Buxar.

(4) Providing a portico in front of the subsidiary jail at Bihar and certain additions to and alteration in the female ward of that subsidiary jail.

Government sanctioned the establishment of a jail stores (depot) at the Bankipur jail for disposal of articles manufactured in the prisons of the Province. Plan and estimate were not received from the Public Works Department when the year closed.

It is interesting to mention that certain pieces of carved stone-work were found while excavating the foundations of the new ward of the juvenile jail at Monghyr. This being of archæological interest the stones have been sent by the jail to the Nazarat Deputy Collector, Monghyr, for safe custody.

Employment of prisoners.

25. The average number of prisoners under sentence of labour on working days was 10292·27 against 10062·55 in 1934.

Statement No. XIIA.—Financial.

26. The total net profit and net profit per head amounted to Rs. 70,797 and Rs. 7 against Rs. 83,361 and Rs. 8, respectively, of the previous year. The working of the manufactory department showed an improvement in as much as the total cash profit and cash profit per head increased from Rs. 79,267 and Rs. 8 to Rs. 1,19,483 and Rs. 12, respectively, during the year under report.

The daily average number of convict officers employed during the year under report was 1,304 against 1,425 in the previous year. It cost Government Rs. 1,40,832 to feed and clothe these convict officers. If, however, the duties performed by them had to be paid for it would have cost Government Rs. 2,73,840. Government have therefore been saved Rs. 1,33,008 against Rs. 1,45,350 in 1934. The saving should, therefore, be taken into consideration when the total profits are being calculated and shown to the credit of this Department.

Financial results—central jails.

27. The average net profit per head of convicts sentenced to labour in the central jails amounted to Rs. 8 against Rs. 10-11-0 in 1934.

28. The results of the working of the manufactory department of each central jail are summarised in the following paragraphs:—

Buxar.

The daily average number of convicts employed in the factory of this jail increased from 825·53 in 1934 to 961·48 in the year under report. The cash profit rose from Rs. 31,665 to Rs. 47,775 but the net profit fell from Rs. 54,933 to Rs. 8,632 owing to larger amount of raw materials remaining in hand at the close of the year under report.

Tent making, tailoring and cotton weaving on power looms are the chief industries carried on in this jail.

During the year under review a total number of 439 tents of all kinds was manufactured against only 283 in the previous year. The actual number of tents supplied to different Government departments was 340 against 263 in the preceding year, viz., Police 27, Settlement 29, other departments 11, Bengal Government 24, Telegraph 239, Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma 2, Indian Stores Department 5, and 3 were sold to private individuals.

It is gratifying to note that the number of tents supplied to the Telegraph Department rose from 179 to 239 in the year under report and every endeavour is being made to secure more orders from this department.

The manufacture of durrees which is subsidiary to tent industry also worked well and the total number of durrees made came to 254 against 130 in 1934. The tent department also made and supplied 300 bags for I. P. tents to the Indian Stores Department.

The tailoring department remained very busy throughout the year under report. The total number of garments supplied were—Police 78,350, Jail 49,772, Chaukidari 120,642, Headquarters and other offices 3,381, Excise 1,871, Hospital 23,865, Forest 4,149, making a total of 282,030 against 162,245 in the previous year. Orders from almost all departments were secured and complied with punctually and to their entire satisfaction. This is creditable to the jail department.

The weaving department had also a busy time. The total length of cloth of all kinds woven during the year under report was 271,949 yards against 126,997 yards in 1934.

Superior class of furniture was also manufactured in the carpentry department of this jail. Bath tubs and Sala manders, etc., were also manufactured in its Smithy department.

Bhagalpur.

The factory remained closed for about four months on account of the replacement of the old engine and boiler.

The chief industries of this jail are blanket weaving on power looms, tailoring, blacksmithy and carpentry. The average number of prisoners employed in the factory was higher than in the previous year, viz., 772·06 against 695·6 in 1934. Both the net profit and cash profit increased during the year—the figures being Rs. 33,467 and Rs. 48,946 against Rs. 5,289 and Rs. 17,994 in 1934. The increase in both cases is due to sales being larger than those in the last year.

The jail supplied 1,852 check rugs to the chaukidari department, 1,790 blankets to the Police, 485 to other Government departments, 7,666 to Jail Department, 4,476 check rugs and blankets to private firms and 40,800 blankets to the Indian Stores Department.

The central jails at Buxar and Bhagalpur spent Rs. 36,244 for renewal of machine and replacement of machine parts against Rs. 26,364 in 1934. Amounts of Rs. 6,392 and Rs. 2,271 were written off by the Bhagalpur and Buxar central jails, respectively, as depreciation during the year under review against Rs. 7,062 and Rs. 2,181 in 1934.

Amounts of Rs. 5,119 and Rs. 4,496 were included by the Bhagalpur and Buxar central jails in the value of articles manufactured in 1935 on account of depreciation.

Out of Rs. 23,740 and Rs. 18,426 outstanding at the close of the year under report on account of credit sales at the Bhagalpur and Buxar central jails, Rs. 22,093 and Rs. 13,161 have since been realised leaving a balance of Rs. 1,647 and Rs. 5,265, respectively. The jails concerned are taking necessary steps to realise the amount still due.

Gaya.

The principal industry of this jail is the forms press where 27 per cent. of the labouring population was employed during the year leaving a balance of only 3 per cent. for employment on manufactures, mainly oil pressing. The net profit earned during the year was Rs. 692 against Rs. 401 in 1934.

Hazaribagh.

The average number of convicts sentenced to labour in this jail was 1018·65 against 803·19 in 1934 and that employed on manufactures was 333·58 against 214·22 in the previous year.

The chief industries of this jail are oil pressing, cotton and silk weaving, tailoring and manufacture of aloe goods. The net profit rose from Rs. 4,025 to Rs. 5,193 in the year under report. There was, however, a cash profit of only Rs. 279 against Rs. 8,401 in 1934 as a larger stock of manufactured articles and raw materials remained in hand at the end of the year under report than in the preceding year.

District jails.

29. The average number of convicts sentenced to labour in the district jails was 2984·03 against 3014·95 in 1934.

The net profit and cash profit rose from Rs. 16,416 and Rs. 17,912 to Rs. 17,849 and Rs. 19,117, respectively, during the year under report. The jails showing large net profits were (1) Cuttack (Rs. 5,591), (2) Ranchi (Rs. 3,157), (3) Bankipore (Rs. 2,602), (4) Purulia (Rs. 1,839), (5) Darbhanga

(Rs. 1,166) and (6) Chapra (Rs. 1,112). Manufacture of prison clothing which was introduced last year, as an experimental measure, at the district jail at Cuttack was adopted as a standardized industry of that jail during the year under report.

Statement no. XIII.

30. This statement shows the net cost of maintenance of the Jail Department. The net cost and net cost per head fell from Rs. 12,61,133 and Rs. 101-8-0 to Rs. 12,34,813 and Rs. 98-6-0 in the year under report.

VITAL.

Statement no. XIV—Statistics of sickness and mortality.

31. This statement gives the statistics of sickness and mortality amongst all classes of prisoners. The daily average number of prisoners of all classes rose from 12430·72 in 1934 to 12548·85 in the year under report or a ·73 per cent. increase as compared with the normal years up to 1929. The total number of admissions to hospital as well as the daily average number of sick fell from 5,241 and 283·59 in 1934 to 4,720 and 265·46, respectively, in the year under report. The admission-rate and the constantly sick-rate per mille of average strength also showed an appreciable decline as compared with the previous year, the figures being 376·1 and 21·2 against 421·6 and 22·8, respectively, in 1934.

The year's record showed also a decline in mortality as compared with the previous year. The total number of deaths from all causes and the death-rate per mille of the total strength fell from 230 and 18·5 in 1934 to 211 and 16·8, respectively, in the year under report.

In spite of general overcrowding in the jails which is one of the most important factors in the causation of sickness, the health of the prisoners during the year was satisfactory in every respect and this reflects credit on the medical administration of the jails.

Mortality.

32. With the exception of the district jail at Darbhanga, there were deaths in all the other jails.

The mortality-rates were below 18 per mille at the following jails :—

Cuttack (17·9), Gaya (17·4), Purulia (17·1), Ranchi (14·1), Buxar (13·7), Motihari (12·6), Muzaffarpur (11·5), Puri (7·4), Chapra (7·1) and Hazaribagh (6·6)

The central jails at Bhagalpur, Buxar, Gaya and the district jail at Purnea returned the largest number of deaths, viz., 61, 28, 23, and 15, respectively, and these jails were responsible for 60 per cent. of the total mortality during the year. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the central jail at Gaya showed a remarkable decline in the incidence of sickness and mortality as compared with the previous year. The number of deaths and mortality-rate fell from 58 and 42·2 in 1934 to 23 and 17·4, respectively, in the year under report.

The district jail at Dumka heads the list with a ratio of 46·2 per mille of average strength. The death-rate was also very high at Purnea (44·3), Sambalpur (30·8), Bhagalpur (27·4) and Bankipur (18·9).

Dumka.

The health of this small jail was unsatisfactory during the year and it was responsible for the highest incidence of sickness and mortality-rate. The number of admissions to hospital and the daily sick-rate per mille were 356 and 74·4 compared with 125 and 24·2, respectively, for the previous year. The increase in sickness was due to an outbreak of mumps which accounted for 55 cases and to the marked rise in the number of cases of dysentery and influenza which were responsible for 121 and 52 admissions to hospital against 24 and 3 cases in 1934. The number of deaths was 11 and the death-rate 46·2 against 5 and 19·6, respectively, in 1934. The deaths were due to pulmonary tuberculosis 4, ankylostomiasis 3, dysentery 2 and influenza and anæmia one each. Of the prisoners who died, only one was in good health and 10 in bad or in indifferent health on admission to jail.

Purneah.

There was a considerable decline in the incidence of sickness and mortality in this jail as compared with the previous year, the ratio of admissions to hospital and the sick-rate per mille being 694·3 and 46·1, respectively, against 1158·2 and 59·5 in 1934. The number of deaths and death-rate also fell from 18 and 57·2 to 15 and 44·3. The causes of deaths were kala-azar 4, ankylostomiasis and colitis 3 each, dysentery 2, plumonary tuberculosis, pneumonia and bronchitis one each. All the 15 prisoners who died were in bad or in indifferent health at the time of admission to jail.

Sambalpur.

The health records of this jail showed a considerable improvement as compared with last year. The total number of admissions to hospital and the sick-rate per mille during the year being 53 and 23·5, respectively, against 100 and 27·5. The number of deaths and death-rate were 5 and 30·8, respectively, against 7 and 42·6. The deaths were due to pneumonia, pulmonary tuberculosis, tabes-mesenterica, enteritis and piles one each. None of the prisoners who died was in good health on admission to jail.

Bhagalpur.

This jail was responsible for the largest number of deaths during the year. The total number of deaths and the death-rate per mille were 61 and 27·4, respectively, against 43 and 23·5, in 1934. The ratio of admissions to hospital was almost the same as in the previous year, being 210·3 against 209·4, while the sick-rate per mille rose from 17·9 to 21·5. The deaths were due to pulmonary tuberculosis 17, ankylostomiasis 14, pneumonia 7, influenza and cerebro-spinal meningitis 5 each, malaria and apoplexy 3 each, dysentery and kala-azar one each and miscellaneous diseases 5. Fifteen of the prisoners who died were in good health on admission to jail, and 46 were either in bad or in indifferent health. Overcrowding was particularly heavy in this jail, the daily average population being 2,225 against 1,826 in 1934, and a large proportion of the prisoners admitted were in very poor health and debilitated by ankylostomiasis and chronic bowel infections. Mortality statistics in this jail are complicated by the fact that tubercular cases are transferred to this jail for segregation and treatment as it has special accommodation for the treatment of such cases.

Bankipur.

The health of this jail was not as satisfactory as it was in the previous year. The total number of deaths and the death-rate per mille were higher as compared with the previous year, being 8 and 18·9, respectively, against 5 and 9·1 in 1934. The admission-rate and the daily sick-rate per mille, however, fell from 446·8 and 24·0 to 417·2 and 23·5, respectively, in the year under report. The deaths were due to pneumonia 3, pulmonary tuberculosis 2, dysentery, anaemia and gangrene of lungs one each. Two of the prisoners who died were in good health and 6 were either in bad or in indifferent health on admission to jail.

33. A brief account of the number of admissions and deaths from chief diseases is given below :—

Cholera.

There was no case of cholera during the year against 7 cases with 2 deaths in the previous year.

Cerebro-spinal fever.

This disease accounted for 17 cases against 9 cases in 1934. The number of deaths was the same as in the previous year, viz., 8. Eleven cases and 5 deaths occurred at the central jail at Bhagalpur and all of these were sporadic cases. Five cases with three deaths also occurred at the central jail at Gaya during the earlier part of the year and were in continuation of the disease that

broke out last year. The subsidiary jail at Arrah also recorded one case. Every precautionary measure was taken to check the spread of the disease.

Dysentery.

It is satisfactory that the year under report showed a further fall in the number of admissions to hospital and deaths from this disease as compared with the previous year, there being 536 cases and 12 deaths against 593 and 17, respectively, in 1934. The central jail at Gaya and the district jail at Dumka recorded high admissions during the year and they were responsible for 267 cases against 155 cases in 1934, while the largest number of deaths occurred at Buxar, Purneah, Dumka and Cuttack which returned 8 deaths against 6 in the previous year.

Ankylostomiasis.

Stool examination of all newly admitted prisoners was carried out throughout the year for the detection of hook-worm ova. Seventeen thousand, seven hundred and ninety-three cases were examined, of which 7,687 were found positive, giving a percentage of 44 against 43 in the previous year. There were 397 admissions to hospital for this cause during the year with 30 deaths against 432 and 28, respectively, in 1934. The central jail at Bhagalpur recorded the largest number of cases and deaths from this disease, viz., 76 and 14, respectively.

Leprosy.

The district jail at Muzaffarpur accommodates all the leper prisoners of the province where they are isolated and treated on modern lines.

The daily average number of lepers during the year was 48·26 against 43·76 in the previous year.

The treatment of the lepers during the year was standardised, treatment by groups as in the previous year being abandoned.

The present treatment consists of injections of the Ethyl Esters of hydnocarpus oil and hydnocreol, application of trichlore acetic acid, inunction with chaulmugra oil and a generous scale of extra diet in addition to the general diet of the convicted prisoners. The extra diet consists of milk, meat, gram, potato, onion, tomato, shelled ground-nut and plantain.

Malaria.

The number of admissions to hospital from this disease during the year fell from 649 in 1934 to 458 in the year under report, while the number of deaths increased from 4 to 8.

There was an appreciable decrease in the number of cases in the jails at Purnea, Gaya, Bankipur and Puri, while there was a considerable increase in the number of admissions to hospital at the central jail at Buxar which recorded 84 cases against 27 in 1934. Four of the deaths occurred at the central jail at Buxar, 3 at Bhagalpur and one at Ranchi.

Pulmonary tuberculosis.

The number of admissions to hospital and deaths from this disease were 81 and 43, respectively, against 108 and 38 in 1934. As in the previous year the central jail at Bhagalpur was responsible for the largest number of admissions to hospital and deaths from this disease, viz., 23 and 17 against 22 and 9, while there was a considerable decrease in the number of cases and deaths at the central jail at Gaya, the figures being 10 and 5 against 36 and 15 in 1934. There were 11 deaths from this cause in the central jail at Buxar, 3 at Dumka and 2 in each of the jails at Bankipur and Purulia.

Anaemia and debility.

The number of cases reported under this head was 34 against 31 in 1934. The number of deaths was the same as in the previous year, viz., one.

Influenza.

Two hundred and forty-five cases of this disease occurred with 7 deaths against 465 cases and 6 deaths in the previous year. The central jail at Bhagalpur was responsible for the largest number of cases and deaths from this disease, viz., 69 and 5, respectively. The district jails at Dumka and Bankipur also recorded 52 and 41 cases. The remaining deaths occurred one at each of the jails at Gaya and Dumka.

Pneumonia.

There was a marked fall in the number of admissions to hospital and deaths from this disease as compared with the previous year, the figures being 129 and 24 against 148 and 44. The central jail at Gaya recorded smaller number of cases and deaths as compared with the previous year, viz., 6 and 3, respectively, against 19 and 13 in 1934. Deaths from this cause also occurred, 7 at Bhagalpur, 3 at Bankipur and 2 at Buxar.

Other respiratory diseases.

The number of cases and deaths from this cause were 342 and 4, respectively, against 267 and 6 in 1934.

The bulk of admissions from this cause occurred in the central jails at Bhagalpur and Gaya and in the district jail at Purnea. These jails recorded 211 cases or 62 per cent. of total admissions.

Diarrhœa.

The number of admissions to hospital from this disease fell from 277 in 1934 to 172 in the year under report. There was no death.

Abscesses, boils, etc.

The total number of cases from these causes was 174 against 156 in 1934. There was no death.

Statement 'B'—Prisoners' weighment.

34. This statement furnishes the weight of the convicts on discharge from the jails of the province and a brief summary is given below :—

—	Number of prisoners released.	Gained.		Remained stationary.		Lost.	
		Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1934	15,427	8,041	52·12	4,517	29·28	2,869	18·60
1935	15,888	9,319	58·65	4,310	27·13	2,259	14·22

These figures go to show that a large majority of the prisoners considerably improved in bodily health and physical condition during their stay in jail.

SUBSIDIARY JAILS.

(a) Number of subsidiary jails.

35. The number of subsidiary jails decreased from 50 to 49 due to temporary amalgamation of Madhipura subsidiary jail with that at Supaul as already stated in paragraph 2 of this report.

Due to continued overcrowding in the permanent jails the reduced jails at Arrah, Chaibassa, Balasore and Daltonganj functioned as district jails throughout the year, as already mentioned.

(b) Convicts.

Eight hundred and forty convicts remained in prison at the beginning of the year. Fifteen thousand one hundred and forty-two were imprisoned during the year, and 714 remained at the end of the year. The daily average population was 946·35, viz., 919·11 males and 27·24 females.

The average period of detention in subsidiary jails of prisoners sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding 14 days was 15·68 days against 17·52 days in 1934.

(c) Undertrials.

The number of prisoners of this class confined in the subsidiary jails at the commencement of the year was 1,108 and the number received during the year was 16,684, making a total of 17,792 against 17,461 in the previous year. The number which remained at the close of the year was

1,023, or 78 less than in the previous year. The daily average population of undertrial prisoners in subsidiary jails was 1215·23 against 1303·89 in 1934.

The average period of detention of undertrials was 29·83 days against 28·43 days in the previous year.

(d) Civil prisoners.

Seventeen civil prisoners were in jails at the beginning of the year and 140 were received during the year, making a total of 157. One hundred and forty-four were discharged during the year, leaving 13 in custody when the year closed. The daily average number of prisoners of this class was 12·90 against 17·38 in the previous year.

(e) Expenditure.

The total cost of maintenance was Rs. 2,57,494 against Rs. 2,67,942 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the fall in the population. The cost per head, however, increased from Rs. 110-6-0 in 1934 to Rs. 118-7-0 in the year under report. The increase was due to the following causes :—

(1) Lower daily average population as compared with the previous year.

(2) Higher prices paid for food stuff.

(3) Frequent transfer of prisoners due to heavy admission of convicts, during the year.

(4) Purchase of a typewriting machine for the Monghyr subsidiary jail.

(f) Manufacture.

The total cash earnings amounted to Rs. 3,334 during the year under report against Rs. 3,047 in 1934.

(g) Buildings.

The total expenditure on subsidairy jail buildings during the year was Rs. 38,527 against Rs. 24,116 in the previous year. Of this, a sum of Rs. 38,380 was expended by the Public Works Department and Rs. 147 by the Jail Department.

(h) Discipline.

The discipline of the subsidiary jails showed no further improvement. No improvement can however, be expected unless the Inspector-General is relieved by a second gazetted officer of a portion of his routine work to enable him to inspect these institutions at least once a year, as already referred to in paragraph 36 of my last year's report.

(i) Inspections.

Commissioners of Divisions made 9 inspections of subsidiary jails, District Magistrates 199, Civil Surgeons 22, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals 3 and non-official visitors 649.

MISCELLANEOUS.

36. The following reforms were introduced in the Jai Department during the year :—

(1) The issue of hand-fans during the summer and a bed-sheet to all prisoners in the province.

(2) The introduction of earthen jars in each ward for storing drinking water for prisoners during the hot weather, as an experimental measure, for one year.

(3) The manufacture of brass badges at the Buxar central jail, as an experiment.

(4) Purchase of principal foodgrains for the jails to be arranged in future by a District Committee consisting of District Officer as Chairman, the Superintendent of the jail as Secretary and another official to be nominated by the District Officer as a member.

(5) Aluminium plates and cups in lieu of iron ones, the introduction of which was sanctioned by Government in 1934, were supplied during the year to a few more jails, viz., Bhagalpur, Chapra, Muzaffarpur and Purulia. The iron plates and cups will be replaced by aluminium ones gradually in all the remaining jails.

Inspections.

37. I made 20 inspections of central and district jails and 28 of subsidiary jails. All the central jails, viz., Buxar, Gaya, Bhagalpur and Hazaribagh, were inspected twice each, while the rest of the jails were inspected once.

Among official visitors, Commissioners of Divisions visited the central jail at Bhagalpur and the district jails at Bankipur, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga Purnea, Dumka and Sambalpur. Judicial Officers paid 10 visits and Magistrates 248. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals visited the district jails at Motihari and Purulia. The Director of Public Health visited the district jails at Bankipur, Muzaffarpur and Ranchi. The Inspectors of schools in the Tirhut, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions paid 4, 2 and 1 visits to the district jail at Muzaffarpur, the central jails at Bhagalpur and Hazaribagh, respectively. Boards of Visitors paid 15 visits to the central jail at Hazaribagh, 5 visits to the district jail at Puri, four visits to each of the central jails at Buxar, Bhagalpur and Gaya and the district jails at Chapra, Muzaffarpur and Ranchi, 3 visits to each of the district jails at Bankipur, Motihari, Purnea and Cuttack and one visit to the district jail at Darbhanga. Visits paid by non-official visitors to jails aggregated 285 against 279 in the previous year.

His Excellency the Governor visited the district jail at Darbhanga.

The Hon'ble Member-in-charge of the Department visited the central jail at Buxar, the district jails at Chapra, Cuttack, Puri and Ranchi and the subsidiary jails at Balasore, Jamshedpur, Chaibassa and Monghyr.

The Hon'ble Minister of Education, paid a visit to the central jail at Buxar.

Superintendents.

38. The Superintendents of central jails have all done good work and it would be invidious to distinguish between them. Amongst the Superintendents of district and subsidiary jails, I would especially bring to the notice of Government the names of the following officers for the efficient management of the jails and subsidiary jails under their charge :—

(1) Lt.-Col., A. N. Palit, I.M.S.—Cuttack.

(2) Major F. H. Whyte, I.M.S.—Ranchi.

(3) Major C. R. Henderson, I.M.S.—Muzaffarpur.

(4) Major J. S. Salt, I.M.D.—Motihari.

(5) Rai Sahib Dr. B. B. Mullick—Chapra.

(6) Dr. S. C. Basu—Chaibassa.

(7) Dr. S. N. Ganguly—Deoghar.

(8) Mr. Le Patourel—Khunti.

(9) Mr. H. W. Alderson—Phulbani.

(10) Dr. K. B. Sahai—Buxar Sub-Jail.

(11) Dr. Syed Md. Nazirul Hussain—Giridih.

Jailers.

39. I desire to bring to the notice of Government the following names of the executive and medical staff for their good work :—

(1) Khan Sahib Maulavi Abdul Quadir,—Jailer, Bhagalpur.

(2) Maulavi Md. Ayub,—Jailer, Hazaribagh.

(3) Sardar Sahib Arjun Singh,—Jailer, Purnea.

(4) Maulavi Abdul Halim Khan,—Jailer, Bankipur.

(5) Babu Sudhir Chandra Bose,—Jailer, Ranchi.

(6) Dr. Ajit Chandra Mitra,—Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Gaya.

(7) Dr. Dinesh Chandra Roy,—Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Ranchi.

(8) Dr. Nirmal Chandra Ghosh,—Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Bankipur.

I also bring to the notice of Government the good work done by Mr. F. Robinson, Deputy Superintendent, Bhagalpur central jail, throughout the year.

I am glad to record that the good work of Babu Satyabadi Pradhan, Jailer of the Cuttack Jail, was recognized by Government by the grant of the title of Rai Sahib.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

O. R. UNGER, LT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons, Bihar.

APPENDIX.

PART A

Judicial Statements.

PART B.

Financial Statements.

PART C.

Vital and Undertrial Statements.

PART D.

Miscellaneous Statements prescribed by the Government of India.

PART A

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

GENERA[L] SUMMARY.

Showing the distribution of prisoners of all classes confined in the Jai[ls] and Subsidiary Jails of Bihar and Orissa during the year 1935.

1	2	3			4			5			6		
—	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1935.			Received during the year 1935.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total, Central Jails (4).	Convict ..	6,398	151	6,549	8,338	204	8,542	14,736	355	15,091	8,209	224	8,4
	Undertrial	240	4	244	2,524	51	2,575	2,764	55	2,819	2,572	54	2,6
	Civil ..	5	..	5	70	..	70	75	..	75	61	..	6
	State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, District Jails (12).	Convict ..	2,915	101	3,016	11,882	437	12,319	14,797	538	15,335	11,779	426	12,2
	Undertrial	868	17	885	7,337	284	7,621	8,205	301	8,506	7,711	291	8,00
	Civil ..	22	..	22	216	1	217	238	1	239	218	1	21
	State ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1
Total, Subsidiary Jails (49).	Convict ..	819	22	841	16,076	413	16,489	16,895	435	17,330	16,209	407	16,61
	Undertrial	1,085	23	1,108	16,180	504	16,684	17,265	527	17,792	16,273	496	16,70
	Civil ..	17	..	17	140	..	140	157	..	157	144	..	14
	State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial Total for 1935.	Convict ..	10,132	274	10,406	36,296	1,054	37,350	46,428	1,328	47,756	36,197	1,057	37,2
	Undertrial	2,193	44	2,237	26,041	839	26,880	28,234	883	29,117	26,556	841	27,39
	Civil ..	44	..	44	426	1	427	470	1	471	423	1	42
	State ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1
Provincial Total of all classes	..	12,369	318	12,687	62,764	1,894	64,658	75,133	2,212	77,345	63,177	1,899	65,07
Provincial Total for 1934.	Convict ..	10,805	315	11,120	33,510	1,083	34,593	44,315	1,398	45,713	34,183	1,124	35,3
	Undertrial	1,842	45	1,887	25,837	706	26,543	27,679	751	28,430	25,486	707	26,1
	Civil ..	36	..	36	404	..	404	440	..	440	396	..	39
	State ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	[illegible]
	Total ..	12,685	360	13,045	59,614	1,789	61,403	72,299	2,149	74,448	59,930	1,831	61,7

7			8			9			10	11
Remaining at the end of the year 1935.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.			Class of prisoners.	—
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
6,527	131	6,658	6,240·89	129·93	6,370·82	6,517·81	133·86	6,651·67	Convict ..	Total, Central Jails (4).
192	1	193	268·60	3·93	272·53				Undertrial	
14	..	14	8·32	..	8·32				Civil ..	
..	..	..	..	..	..				State	
3,018	112	3,130	2,971·32	101·21	3,072·53	3,603·33	119·37	3,722·70	Convict	Total, District Jails (12).
494	10	504	607·17	18·16	625·33				Undertrial	
20	..	20	24·83	..	24·83				Civil ..	
..	..	..	·01	..	·01				State ..	
686	28	714	919·11	27·24	946·35	2,115·10	59·38	2,174·48	Convict ..	Total, Subsidiary Jails (49).
992	31	1,023	1,183·09	32·14	1,215·23				Undertrial	
13	..	13	12·90	..	12·90				Civil ..	
..	..	..	..	..	..				State ..	
10,231	271	10,502	10,131·32	258·38	10,389·70	12,236·24	312·61	12,548·85	Convict ..	Provincial Total for 1935.
1,678	42	1,720	2,058·86	54·23	2,113·09				Undertrial	
47	..	47	46·05	..	46·05				Civil ..	
..	..	..	·01	..	·01				State ..	
11,956	313	12,269	12,236·24	312·61	12,548·85	..	..	..	Provincial Total of all classes.	
10,132	274	10,406	9,942·38	261·91	10,204·29	12,124·97	305·75	12,430·72	Convict ..	Provincial Total for 1934.
2,193	44	2,237	2,130·11	43·84	2,173·95				Undertrial	
44	..	44	51·18	..	51·18				Civil ..	
..	..	..	1·30	..	1·30				State ..	
12,369	318	12,687	12,124·97	305·75	12,430·72	12,124·97	305·75	12,430·72	Total.	

STATEMENT No. I—(JUDICIAL … OR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Ja… Bihar and Orissa during the year 1935.

1	2		3		4		5										6			7			
							Received by transfer.													Transferred to other Jails.			
							A						B							A		B	
							To undergo sentence.						In transit for transportation to other Jails.										
—	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		From Jails in the province.		From Subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the province.		From Jails outside the province.		From Jails in the province.		From Jails outside the province.		Grand Total			To undergo sentence.		[illegible]	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Provincial Total for 1935.	10,132	274	23,074	681	33,206	955	4,371	107	8,637	256	214	10	..	..	..	..	46,428	1,328	47,756	13,288	369	[illegible]	[illegible]
Provincial Total for 1934.	10,805	315	20,057	690	30,862	1,005	5,809	120	7,449	265	195	8	..	..	..	..	44,315	1,398	45,713	13,422	376	[illegible]	[illegible]

8										9		10		11		12		13		14		15			16
Released during the year.																									
A		B		C		D																			
						By order of Government.																			
						A.		B																	
On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission system.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Mental Hospital.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of the present year.		Daily average number.			—
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
86	13	16,676	538	5,238	129	14	..	53	3	21	..	5	..	2	..	33	..	178	5	10,231	271	10,131·32	258·38	10,389·70	Provincial Total for 1935.
64	11	13,214	531	4,458	116	17	..	1,770	85	39	..	2	..	16	..	32	1	202	4	10,132	274	9,942·38	261·91	10,204·29	Provincial Total for 1934.

STATEMENT No. II—(JUDIC… OR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the religion, age, state of education and previous occupation of con… mitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bihar and Orissa during the year 1935.

1	2														3													
	Religion.														Age.													
	A						B		C		D		E		A		B		C		D		E		F		G	
	Christians.																											
	a		b		c																							
—	Europeans.		Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.*		Under sixteen.		Sixteen to eighteen.		Ninteen to twenty-one.		Twenty-two to thirty.		Thirty-one to forty.		Forty-one to sixty.		Above sixty.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Provincial Total for 1935.	..	..	5	..	66	8	3,096	73	18,556	501	1	..	1,350	99	349	8	1,152	31	1,938	36	8,046	199	6,565	208	3,805	[illegible]	1,228	43
Provincial Total for 1934.	..	..	6	..	137	7	2,637	69	15,938	523	1	..	1,288	91	181	11	855	6	1,373	46	7,240	173	5,945	226	3,453	[illegible]	1,010	46

4				5											6			7
Education.				Previous occupation.														
				Males.							Females.							
A		B		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	Total.			—
Literate.		Illiterate.		Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons engaged in mechanical arts or manufactures and engineering operation, etc. etc.	Miscellaneous persons not engaged otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.				
M.	F.	M.	F.												M.	F.	Total.	
2,515	5	20,559	676	74	1,892	727	12,812	1,122	218	6,229	395	6	264	16	23,074	681	23,755	Provincial Total for 1935.
2,330	2	17,727	688	84	1,078	840	11,325	671	188	5,871	353	14	315	8	20,057	690	20,747	Provincial Total for 1934.

*Including West Indians, Americans, Arm… ast Indians, etc.

N.B.—The religions included under head "All other classes" in column 2 i… antals, Uraons, Goras Khonds, Nutts, Mundas, Gondas, Painka, etc.

STATEMENT No. III—(JUDICIAL).—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bihar and Orissa during the year 1935, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year according to the nature and length of sentences.

1	2	3																							4		
	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.*	Numbers according to the length of sentences.																							Total.		
		A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J					
		Not exceeding one month		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A For life.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. B For a term.		Sentenced to death.					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Provincial Total for 1935	A	3,523	85	262	12	168	7	75	4	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,039	108	4,147
	B	3,844	102	5,136	213	4,628	170	2,710	45	1,284	22	972	11	292	1	9	1	84	6	..	..	65	2	19,024	573	19,597
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
	D	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
Total of admissions	..	7,367	187	5,398	225	4,797	177	2,787	49	1,295	22	980	11	292	1	9	1	84	6	..	..	65	2	23,074	681	23,755
Total remaining on the 31st December 1935 ..	..	276	14	840	54	1,755	60	1,605	26	1,261	31	2,227	27	1,262	12	250	..	748	46	1	..	6	1	10,231	271	10,502
Provincial Total for 1934	A	3,036	40	169	8	114	4	55	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3,379	54	3,433
	B	3,056	127	4,484	280	4,157	144	2,483	52	1,125	18	838	9	337	1	10	..	115	3	2	..	54	2	16,661	636	17,297
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
	D	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13
Total of admissions	..	6,093	167	4,653	288	4,272	148	2,538	54	1,135	18	847	9	337	1	10	..	115	3	2	..	55	2	20,057	690	20,747
Total remaining on the 31st December 1934 ..	..	375	5	1,036	56	1,605	66	1,730	46	1,374	25	2,391	30	859	7	67	..	673	38	5	..	17	1	10,132	274	10,406

*A—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.
B— Ditto to rigorous imprisonment.
C— Ditto ditto with solitary confinement.
D— Ditto ditto with whipping.

STATEMENT No. IV.—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the number of habitual criminals, admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bihar and Orissa during the year 1935 who have been convicted of offences indicating habitual criminality.

1	2			3									4	
				A			B			C			A	
—	Number admitted during the year.			Number of convicts in column 2 identified as "habituals" before conviction and classified as such by the convicting court.			Number of convicts in column 2 classified as "habituals" by the District Magistrate or Magistrate specially empowered (not being the convicting court).			Number in column 2 classified as "habituals" by the Jail Superintendent.			Number imprisoned for the first time in default of finding security under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code and classified as habituals.	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
Provincial Total for 1935.	23,074	681	23,755	1,760	27	1,790	..	..	..	..	..	..	645	3
Provincial Total for 1934.	20,057	690	20,747	1,746	29	1,775	4	..	4	9	..	9	672	2

1	4									5			6					
	B						C						Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, VII of 1897).					
	Number imprisoned in default of finding security under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code or convicted under Chapters XII, XVI, XVII and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code, with previous convictions under any of these Chapters or under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and classified as habituals.						Total.			Ratio per cent of column 4 C to column 2.			A			B		
—	Once previously convicted.		Twice previously convicted.		More than twice previously convicted.								Number admitted during the year.			Number who are habitual criminals and are already included in column 4.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M	F.	Total.
Provincial Total for 1935.	695	17	197	2	216	5	1,760	27	1,787	7	3	7	57	..	57	9	..	9
Provincial Total for 1934.	613	16	211	6	263	5	1,759	29	1.788	9	4	9	46	..	46	9	..	9

STATEMENT No. V.—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing escapes and recaptures of convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bihar and Orissa during the year 1935.

1	2	3			4			5			6		
		Escaped during the year.			Recaptured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentences of those who escaped during the year.		
—		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
	Remained uncaptured on the 31st December 1934 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	From inside the Jail.	From outside the Jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in the previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous year.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one year and under seven years.	Above seven years.
Provincial Total for 1935 ..	7	2	..	2	2	1	3	5	1	6	2	..	..
Provincial Total for 1934 ..	5	15	1	16	..	14	14	5	2	7	15	1	

STATEMENT No. VI.—(JUDICIAL FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the offences committed by the convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bihar and Orissa during the year 1935.

1	2	3	4										5
			Offences dealt with by Superintendents.										
			Relating to work.		Relating to prohibited articles.		Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes.		All other breaches of Jail rules.		Total.		
	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by criminal courts.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	By criminal courts.
Provincial Total for 1935.	10389·70	5	1,106	618	343	615	138	174	1,708	1,076	3,295	2,483	5
Provincial Total for 1934.	10204·29	2	1,242	517	385	483	133	216	1,324	829	3,084	2,045	2

1	6					7							8	9	10	11	12	13
	Punishments inflicted by Superintendents.					Punishments inflicted by Superintendents.												
	Minor.					Major.												
	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	F	G						
	Warnings.	Penal diet with or without cellular confinement not exceeding 48 hours.	Separate and cellular confinement.	Hand-cuffing and link fetters.	Other punishments.	Separate and cellular confinement.	Penal diet with cellular confinement exceeding 48 hours.	Fetters and hand-cuffing behind or to a staple.	Corporal punishments.	Combination of minor punishments.	Other punishments.	Total.	Grand total of punishments.	Ratio of column 6 F to column 2.	Ratio of column 7 G to column 2.	Ratio of column 8 to column 2.	Ratio of column 7 D to column 8.	
Provincial Total for 1935.	1,468	270	36	686	835	57	51	615	11	529	1,220	2,483	5,778	31·70	23·90	55·60	·19	Provincial Total for 1935.
Provincial Total for 1934.	1,416	229	31	656	753	57	47	586	9	491	854	2,045	5,129	30·22	20·04	50·26	·17	Provincial Total for 1934.

STATEMENT No. VII

ABOLISHED.

STATEMENT No. VIII.

ABOLISHED.

PART B.

Financial Statements.

9 1 Prisons.

STATEMENT No. IX (FINANCIAL).

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bihar and Orissa during the year 1935 [excluding the cost of building new Jails, and additions, alterations and repairs].

1	2	3				4				5						6						
		Daily average number of prisoners.				Establishments.				Dietary charges.						Hospital charges.						
		A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	Year.	Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Ration.	Miscellaneous dietary charges.	Garden and agriculture expenses.	Proportion of diary expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weekly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, etc.	Proportion of diary expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number of sick.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Provincial Total	1935	10389·70	2113·09	46·05	12548·84	5,67,944	29,636	5,97,580	48 7 0	4,16,060	6,488	3,336	21	4,25,605	33 15 0	34,278	19	14,849	6,937	56,083	4 9 0	211 4 0
	1934	10204·22	2173·95	51·18	12429·42	5,72,951	41,981	6,14,932	49 8 0	3,77,047	4,352	3,002	23	3,84,424	31 1 0	32,309	14	14,437	8,740	55,500	4 7 0	195 11 0

STATEMENT No. IX (FINANCIAL)—*contd.*

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bihar and Orissa during the year 1935 [excluding the cost of building new Jails, and additions, alterations and repairs].

1	2	7		8					9				10								11	
		Clothing and bedding of prisoners.		Sanitation charges.					Charges for moving prisoners.				Charges for miscellaneous services and supplies.								Travelling allowances.	
		A	B	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	B
	Year.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Lighting charges.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and equipment of warders.	Money payments as rewards for recapture and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Provincial Total	1935	57,848	4 11 0	11,135	12,587	..	23,722	1 14 0	46,246	..	46,246	3 10 0	17,247	1,128	27,676	8,942	245	8,411	63,649	5 1 0	13,584	1 1 0
	1934	65,829	5 5 0	12,979	10,615	..	23,594	1 14 0	51,844	31	51,875	4 3 0	20,332	1,121	27,443	7,815	338	10,825	67,874	5 7 0	18,944	1 8 0

NOTE.—The value of jail grown articles is not taken into account.

STATEMENT No. IX (FINANCIAL)—*concld.*

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bihar and Orissa during the year 1935 [excluding the cost of building new Jails, and additions, alterations and repairs].

1	2	12 Contingencies. A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
—	Year.	Rent, rates and taxes.	Service postage stamps.	Telegram and telephone charges.	Current office expenses, including country stationery.	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery (stationery department charges).	Pay of menials.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Provincial Total ..	1935	20,823	7,950	2,549	1,385	677	15,390	3,182	51,956	4 4 0
	1934	20,103	8,118	2,067	1,520	160	14,628	4,326	50,922	4 1 0

13 Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools, plants likely to last for three years and upwards. A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	14 Grand total of expenditure and average cost. A	B
Conservancy and water-supply dead stock.	Dietary dead stock.	Hospital dead stock.	Garden and agricultural dead stock.	Lighting dead stock.	Disciplinary dead stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Diary live-stock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Draught cattle (excluding upkeep which goes under miscellaneous F).	Other miscellaneous dead stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Total cost per head of average strength.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
6,335	8,851	377	392	696	939	566	775	..	1121	20,052	1 10 0	13,56,325	108 1 0
1,233	2,718	471	226	905	692	2,399	587	..	627	9,888	0 13 0	13,43,782	108 2 0

		Inspector General of Prisons, Bihar and Orissa.	Establishment.	Travelling allowance.	Contingencies.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bihar and Orissa.	1935	31,702	28,931	3,592	5,330	69,555
	1934	27,804	34,317	5,022	8,252	75,395

STATEMENT No. X.

ABOLISHED.

STATEMENT No. XI.

ABOLISHED.

STATEMENT No. XII.

ABOLISHED.

STATEMENT No. XII[illegible] (FINANCIAL).

Showing the result of employment of convicts in the Jails and Sub[illegible]ails of Bihar and Orissa during the year 1935.

1	2	3	4							
			Debits.							
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	Year.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Cash in hand at the end of 1934.	Manufactured articles at the end of 1934.	Raw materials at the end of 1934.	Amount of outstanding bills due by jails at the end of 1935.	Amount of outstanding bills due to jails at the end of 1934.	Plant and machinery at the end of 1934.	Amount drawn during the year 1935.	Total debits.
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Provincial Total	1935	10292·27	6,433 9	2,25,594 5	1,29,978 3	25,859 7	29,917 7	1,95,482 8	5,47,438 5	11,60,703 12
	1934	10062·55	2,088 9	1,99,002 14	1,30,089 14	7,536 0	65,149 2	1,92,095 11	3,61,972 0	9,58,024 2

1	2	5							6	7	8	9	10	11
		Credits.												
		B	C	D	E	F	G	H						
	Year.	Manufactured articles at the end of 1935.	Raw materials at the end of 1935.	Amount of outstanding bills due by jails at the end of 1934.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the jails at the end of 1935.	Plant an machinery at the end of 1935.	Amount paid into the treasury including invoices in 1935.	Total credits.	Excess of credit or profit.	Average credit per head of sentenced to labour.	Excess of debits or loss.	Excess of 5 G over 4 G or cash profit.	Average cash profit per head of sentenced to labour.	Excess of 4 G over 5 G or cash loss.
		Rs. a.	Rs .a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Provincial Total	1935	1,53,080 15	1,52,846 8	7,536 0	46,899 2	1,94,177 11	6,65,833 8	12,29,923 7	70,796 13	6 14	1,577 2	1,19,483 7	11 10	1,088 4
	1934	2,25,594 5	1,29,978 3	12,137 8	29,917 7	1,95,482 8	4,40,411 11	10,39,955 3	83,361 1	8 5	1,430 1	79,266 10	7 15	826 15

STATEMENT No. XIII.—(FINANCIAL).

Showing the net cost of prisoners in Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bihar and Orissa during the year 1935.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
—	Year.	Total cost of maintenance (col. 14 of statement IX).	Average cost of maintenance per head (col. 14 of statement IX).	Total cash earnings.	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (col. 3 *minus* col. 5).	Average net cost per head of average strength (col. 4 *minus* col. 6).
		Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Provincial Total ..	1935	13,56,325	108 1	1,21,511 5	9 11	12,34,813 11	98 6
	1934	13,43,782	108 2	82,648 10	6 10	12,61,133 10	101 8

1 Prisons.

STATEMENT No. XIV—(VITAL).

Showing the sickness and mortality among the prisoners of all the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bihar and Orissa during the year 1935.

1	2	3			4			5		6			7			8			9												10	11
																			Ratio per mille of average strength.													
																			A			B			C			D				
—	Class of prisoners.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.		Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.			Class of prisoners.	—
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
Provincial Total for 1935.	Convict ..	11,882	503	12,385	10131·32	258·38	10389·70	12,773	471	3,467	97	[illegible]	27·10	5·11	232·51	180	3	183	342·2	375·4	343·0	22·4	20·9	22·4	17·7	11·6	17·6	17·7	11·6	17·6	Convict	Provincial Total for the year 1935.
	Under-trials ..	1,354	107	1,461	2058·86	54·23	2113·09	3,926	223	1,112	37	[illegible]	31·76	1·06	32·82	28	..	28	540·1	682·3	543·8	15·4	19·5	15·5	13·6	..	13·6	13·6	..	13·6	Undertrial	
	Civil ..	118	..	118	46·05	..	46·05	108	1	7	..	[illegible]	·13	..	·13	..	..	..	152·1	..	152·1	2·8	..	2·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	Civil ..	
	State ..	..	..	..	·01	..	·01	1	..	..	..	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	State ..	
	Total for all classes.	13,354	610	13,964	12236·24	312·61	12548·85	16,808	695	4,586	134	[illegible]	58·99	6·47	265·46	208	3	211	374·8	428·6	376·1	21·2	20·7	21·2	17·0	9·6	16·9	17·0	9·6	16·8	Total for all classes.	
Provincial Total for 1934.	Convict ..	11,648	503	12,151	9942·38	261·91	10204·29	14,168	508	3,932	93	[illegible]	43·88	5·25	249·13	202	4	206	395·4	355·1	394·4	24·6	20·1	24·5	20·3	15·2	20·2	20·3	15·2	20·2	Convict	Provincial Total for the year 1934.
	Under-trial ..	1,354	107	1,461	2130·11	43·84	2173·95	4,029	164	1,179	27	[illegible]	33·26	·80	34·06	23	..	23	553·4	615·8	554·7	15·4	18·2	15·5	10·7	..	10·5	10·7	..	10·5	Under-trial	
	Civil ..	118	..	118	51·18	..	51·18	119	..	10	..	[illegible]	·40	..	·40	1	..	1	195·3	..	195·3	7·8	..	7·8	19·5	..	19·5	19·5	..	19·5	Civil ..	
	State ..	..	..	..	1·30	..	1·30	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	State ..	
	Total for all classes.	13,120	610	13,730	12124·97	305·75	12430·72	18,316	672	5,121	120	[illegible]	77·54	6·05	283·59	226	4	230	422·3	392·4	421·6	22·9	19·8	22·8	18·5	13·8	18·4	18·6	13·8	18·5	Total of all classes.	

STATEMENT No. XIV(*a*).—(VITAL).

Showing the mortality among the convicts including the Moribund prisoners released under rule 548 of the Bihar and Orissa Jail Manual, during the year 1935.

1	2	3	4	5				6					
				Class of Moribund prisoners released by age.				Class of Moribund prisoners released by length of time passed in Jail.					
				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E	F
	Total number of deaths as shown in the statement No. XIV, column 8.	Number of Moribund prisoners released.	Number of Moribund prisoners known to have died.	Under 16.	16 to 40.	40 to 60.	Over 60.	Under 6 months.	6 to 12 months.	1 year to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 7 years.	Over 7 years.
Provincial Total for 1935 ..	183	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Provincial Total for 1934 ..	206	3	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..

STATEMENT No. XV.

ABOLISHED.

STATEMENT No. XVI.

ABOLISHED.

STATEMENT No. XVII- (VITAL).

Showing the mortality among convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bihar and Orissa during the year 1935, according to the length of time passed in Jail.

1	2			3			4			5		
—	Not exceeding six months in Jail.			Above six months and not exceeding one year.			Above one year and not exceeding two years.			Above two years and not exceeding three years.		
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
Provincial Total for 1935.	3989·16	68	17·0	1927·32	21	10·9	·1652·36	25	15·1	1026·61	25	24·3
Provincial Total for 1934.	5548·45	74	16·3	1992·03	27	13·5	1311·97	44	33·5	951·45	25	26·3

6			7			8			9
Above three years and not exceeding seven years.			Above seven years.			Total.			——
Average number.	Deaths.	[Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	
1169·96	39	33·3	624.29	5	8·0	10389·70	183	17·6	Provincial Total for 1935.
948.72	24	25·3	451·67	12	26·5	10204·29	206	20·1	Provincial Total for 1934.

STATEMENT No. XVIII.

Showing particulars regarding prisoners under-trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bihar and Orissa during the year 1935.

1	2		3		4			5		
——	Number remaining at the end of the previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total.			Daily average number.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Provincial Total for 1935.	2,193	44	26,041	839	28,234	883	29,117	2058·86	54·23	2113·09
Provincial Total for 1934.	1,842	45	25,837	706	27,679	751	28,430	2130·11	43·84	2173·95

6			7			8		9		10		11			12
Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1935.			
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
15,675	462	16,137	894	323	9,217	1,954	55	6	..	27	1	1,678	42	1,720	Provincial Total for 1935.
14,774	369	15,143	8,183	275	8,458	2,494	60	12	3	23	..	2,193	44	2,237	Provincial Total for 1934.

1 Prisons.

STATEMENT A.

ABOLISHED.

STATEMENT B.

Showing the condition of convicts released.

1	2	3	4					5				
—	Number released during the year	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight.	Number who had gained weight.					Number who had lost weight.				
			a	b	c	d	Total.	a	b	c	d	Total.
			Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.		Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	
Provincial Total for 1935.	15,888	4,310	2,063	3,493	2,501	1,262	9,319	808	952	343	156	2,259
Provincial Total for 1934.	15,427	4,517	1,645	3,246	2,119	1,031	8,041	1,148	1,159	417	145	2,869

STATEMENT C.

Showing the working of the remission system during the year 1935.

1	2	3				4				5				6	7
—	Number released during the year who came under the remission system but failed to gain remission.	Number of convicts released during the year who gained remission.				Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year.				Average remission in days gained by any convict released during the year.				Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in columns 3 to 6.
		Sentenced to—				Sentenced to—				Sentenced to—					
		Six months and not over one year.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Six months and not over one year.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Six months and not over one year.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.		
Provincial Total for 1935 ..	3	3,900	760	587	120	92	220	435	1,161	36	107	204	441	..	--
Povincial Total for 1934 ..	4	3,353	926	360	[illegible]61	99	212	450	943	31	86	201	458	..	..

STATEMENT D.

ABOLISHED.

Statement showing the details of whipping during the year 1935.

—	Daily average number of male prisoners in the year 1935.	Total number of Jail offences.	Total number of prisoners punished by whipping.						Percentage of grand total of column 9 to column 2.	Percentage of grand total of column 9 to column 3.	Number of prisoners in whose cases illness was directly or indirectly the effect of whipping.	Number of prisoners in whose cases death was directly or indirectly the effect of whipping.
			Five to 10 stripes.	Above 10 and not above 15 stripes.	Above 15 and not above 20 stripes.	Above 20 and not above 25 stripes.	Above 25 and not above 30 stripes.	Grand Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Provincial Total for the year 1935.	9212·21	4,044	...	8	1	..	2	11	·12	·27	..	..
Provincial Total for the year 1934.	8865·64	3,425	..	8	1	..	..	9	·10	·26	..	..

BGP (Prisons)1—425+2—15-7-1936—JCB

No. $\frac{789}{\text{Jl.-122-36}}$-J.R.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

Dated the 8th June 1936.

READ—The report on the administration of the Jail Department for the year 1935.

READ ALSO—The report for the year 1934 and the resolution recorded thereon.

THE office of the Inspector-General of Prisons was held by Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Bharucha, I.M.S., from the 1st to the 25th January 1935 and for the rest of the year by Lieutenant-Colonel O. R. Unger, I.M.S.

2. The subsidiary jail at Madhipura was closed during the year owing to the transfer of the subdivisional headquarters to Supaul on account of the flooding of Madhipura by the river Kosi. The sub-jails at Arrah, Chaibassa and Daltonganj continued to function as district jails throughout the year to relieve the congestion in the permanent jails due to the abnormal increase in the number of prisoners. The juvenile jail at Monghyr remained closed throughout the year for the reconstruction of the buildings damaged by the earthquake, and the juvenile prisoners continued to be detained in the Hazaribagh central jail. It is expected that the juvenile jail at Monghyr will be reopened shortly.

3. The daily average number of prisoners of all classes and of convicts in the province of Bihar and Orissa rose slightly from 12,431 and 10,204 respectively, in 1934 to 12,549 and 10,390 in the year under report, the increase being due to the increase in the number of ordinary crimes.

4. The total number of youthful offenders and juveniles below 20 years of age admitted during the year rose from 1,288 to 1,895.

The Governor in Council notes with satisfaction that there has been a further substantial decrease in the percentage of juveniles sentenced to imprisonment for one year and under.

5. The percentage of adult prisoners receiving sentences of three months and under was 55·46 against 54·03 in 1934 and 50·10 in 1933. The percentage of simple imprisonment showed a further increase during the year. The working of the star class system of classification continued to be satisfactory.

6. During the year under report there was no fresh admission of prisoners convicted in connection with the civil disobedience movement. Two such prisoners of division III, who remained in prison at the beginning of the year, were released during the year.

7. Owing to the continued overcrowding in the Indian Mental Hospital at Ranchi, the arrangement for concentrating criminal lunatics in the Hazaribagh central jail, pending transfer to the mental hospital, continued during the year. The question of relaxing the existing rules to enable the mental hospital to admit patients in excess of its registered capacity is under the consideration of Government.

8. Eight prisoners, two of them convicts and six under-trial prisoners, escaped from subsidiary jails during the year against 31 in 1934. One of the

convicts and three of the under-trial prisoners were recaptured. All the escapes were due to the carelessness of the warder-guards, and no defect in the rules was disclosed.

9. There was an increase in the total number of offences committed by convicts during the year, the figure being 5,778 against 5,129 in the previous year. The number of corporal punishments increased from 9 to 11. The total number of punishments inflicted on warders and head warders was 1,226 against 1,429 in the previous year.

10. The total expenditure on guarding and maintaining prisoners, including the cost of supervision but excluding the cost of buildings and repairs, increased from Rs. 14,19,177 in 1934 to Rs. 14,25,880 in the year under report, the increase being due to the higher prices paid for food-grains and the purchase of aluminium cups and plates. The average cost per head fell slightly from Rs. 115 to Rs. 113-10-0, owing to the higher jail population.

11. The working of the manufactory department showed some improvement, and the Governor in Council is glad to note the increase in the number of orders obtained for jail products, the effects of which should be apparent in the accounts of the department for the current year.

12. The Governor in Council is pleased to observe that, despite the general overcrowding in the jails, the health of the prison population was satisfactory. The rate of admission to hospital and the daily average number of sick per mille fell from 421·6 and 22·8 in 1934 to 376·1 and 21·2 respectively, in the year under report. The total number of deaths from all causes and the death rate per mille also fell from 230 and 18·5 respectively, in 1934 to 211 and 16·8 in the year under report. It is gratifying to note that the central jail at Gaya, which had a very bad health record in 1934, showed a remarkable decline in the incidence of sickness and mortality in 1935. The improvement in the health of the prisoners despite the difficulties due to overcrowding, reflects credit on the administration.

13. The names of the officers commended by the Inspector-General for good work have been noted. The Governor in Council is indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Unger for his efficient administration of the department and for his interesting report.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Prisons for his information.

Ordered also that the resolution with a copy of the report be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Ordered also that the resolution be published in the *Bihar Gazette*.

By order of the Governor in Council,

A. C. DAVIES,

Secretary to Government.

MEMO. NO. 790-J.R.

Dated the 8th June 1936.

COPY forwarded to the Inspector-General of Prisons for information.

By order of the Governor in Council,

A. C. DAVIES,

Secretary to Government.

BGP(Judl.)3—425+3—23-7-1936—JCB